

JTW: 03.24.23
KSC/AS: USAO#2022R0409

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

**OSCAR EFFRAIN ZAVALA URREA,
aka Raro, Desobidiente,**

and

**JOSE LUIS LAINEZ-MARTINEZ,
aka Grifo,**

Defendants.

CRIMINAL NO. JKB-22-0247

**(RICO Conspiracy, 18 U.S.C.
§ 1962(d); Possession of a Firearm
by a Prohibited Person, 18 U.S.C. §
922(g), 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), 18 U.S.C.
§ 924(d))**

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SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

COUNT ONE

(Conspiracy to Participate in a Racketeering Enterprise)

The Grand Jury for the District of Maryland charges that:

Introduction

1. *La Mara Salvatrucha*, also known as the MS-13 gang (“MS-13”), was a gang composed primarily of immigrants or descendants of immigrants from El Salvador, with members operating in the State of Maryland, including in Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, Frederick County, and throughout the United States.

2. The name “Mara Salvatrucha” was a combination of several slang terms. The word “Mara” was the term used in El Salvador for “gang.” The word “Salvatrucha” was a combination of the words “Salva,” which was an abbreviation for “Salvadoran,” and “trucha,” which was a slang term for “fear us,” “look out,” or “heads up.”

3. In the United States, MS-13 has been functioning since at least the 1980s. MS-13 originated in Los Angeles, California, where MS-13 members banded together for protection

against the larger Mexican groups. MS-13 evolved into a gang that engaged in turf wars for the control of drug distribution locations. MS-13 quickly spread to states across the country, including Maryland.

4. MS-13 was a national and international criminal organization and was one of the largest street gangs in the United States. Gang members actively recruited members, including juveniles, from communities with a large number of Central American immigrants.

5. **OSCAR EFFRAIN ZAVALA URREA, JOSE LUIS LAINEZ-MARTINEZ,** and others known and unknown, were members and associates of MS-13.

6. Members of MS-13 from time to time signified their membership by wearing tattoos reading “MARA SALVATRUCHA,” “MS,” “MS-13,” or similar tattoos, often written in gothic lettering. Members also signified their membership through tattoos of devil horns in various places on their bodies. Members sometimes avoided conspicuous MS-13 tattoos, instead wearing discreet ones such as “503,” spider webs, three dots in a triangle formation signifying the phrase “*mi vida loca*,” or clown faces with phrases such as “laugh now, cry later.” Some MS-13 members have chosen not to have tattoos at all, or to have them placed on areas such as the hairline where they can be easily covered to conceal their gang affiliation from law enforcement.

7. The gang colors of MS-13 were blue, black, and white, and members often wore clothing, particularly sports jerseys, with the number “13,” or with numbers that, when added together, totaled 13, such as “76.” MS-13 members also wore blue and white clothing to represent their membership, including blue and white shoes such as the Nike “Cortez” sneakers. As with tattoos, some MS-13 members selected more discreet ways of dressing to signify their membership and at the same time avoid detection by law enforcement.

8. MS-13 members referred to one another by their gang names, or monikers, and often did not know fellow gang members except by their gang names.

9. Members of MS-13 were expected to protect the name, reputation, and status of the gang from rival gang members and other persons. MS-13 members required that all individuals show respect and deference to the gang and its membership. To protect the gang and to enhance its reputation, MS-13 members were expected to use any means necessary to force respect from those who showed disrespect, including acts of intimidation and violence. MS-13's creed was based on one of its mottos, "*Mata, viola, controla*," which translated in sum and substance to, "Kill, rape, control."

10. Members and associates of MS-13 frequently engaged in criminal activity, including, but not limited to, murder, assault, drug trafficking, robbery, and extortion, as well as attempts and conspiracies to commit such offenses. MS-13 members were required to commit acts of violence to maintain membership and discipline within the gang, as well as against rival gang members. Participation in criminal activity by a member, particularly in violent acts directed at rival gangs or as directed by gang leadership, increased the respect accorded to that member, resulted in that member maintaining or increasing his position in the gang, and opened the door to a promotion to a leadership position. One of the principal rules of MS-13 was that its members must attack and kill rivals whenever possible. Rivals were often referred to as "*chavalas*." MS-13, in the area of Frederick County, Anne Arundel County, Prince George's County and Montgomery County, Maryland, maintained rivalries with the 18th Street and Bloods gangs, among others.

11. Prospective members who sought to join MS-13 were required to prove themselves over time. Individuals who associated with and were friends of the gang were called "*paisas*."

Individuals who did favors and other acts for the gang were called “*paros*.” Persons being observed by the gang for potential membership were known as “*observations*.” Individuals who had advanced to the final level before being “jumped in” were called “*chequeos*.” *Chequeos* underwent a probationary period during which they were required to commit additional, more serious crimes on behalf of MS-13 to achieve trust and prove their loyalty to the gang. To join MS-13 and become full members or “homeboys,” prospective members were required to complete an initiation process, often referred to as being “jumped in” or “beat in” to the gang. During that initiation, other members of MS-13 would beat the new member, usually until a gang member finished counting aloud to the number thirteen, representing the “13” in MS-13.

12. MS-13 was an international criminal organization, and was organized in Maryland and elsewhere into “cliques,” that is, smaller groups operating in a specific city or region. Cliques operated under the umbrella rules of MS-13. MS-13 cliques often worked together cooperatively to engage in criminal activity and to assist one another in avoiding detection by law enforcement. In Maryland and the surrounding area these cliques included, among others, the Fulton Locos Salvatrucha (“FLS” or “Fulton”), Hempstead Locos Salvatrucha (“HLS” or “Hempstead”), Hollywood Locos Salvatrucha (“HWLS”), Normandie Locos Salvatrucha (“NLS” or “Normandie”), Sailors Locos Salvatrucha Westside (“SLSW” or “Sailors”), and Parkview Locos Salvatrucha (“PVLS”).

13. **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ** were members and associates of the Fulton or FLS Clique of MS-13.

14. Each clique was presided over by the “First Word,” the leader or president of the clique. The leader was also sometimes referred to as “*Primera Palabra*,” or “*Corredor*.” The “*Segundo Palabra*,” or “Second Word,” was the second-in-command of the clique. General

members were required to take orders from the First Word and Second Word. Clique leaders would often designate particular homeboys to take leadership positions over certain geographical areas.

15. MS-13 cliques kept in contact and reported to the leaders for their respective cliques, who were oftentimes based in various states or in El Salvador. Cliques contacted their leaders based in other states or El Salvador using cellular telephones during clique meetings to keep them updated on gang business, for advice, and to resolve disagreements regarding operations among local cliques. Incarcerated clique leaders based in El Salvador regularly communicated and directed orders to Maryland-based cliques through phones smuggled into Salvadoran prisons.

16. MS-13 members met on a regular basis to, among other things, discuss gang affairs and report on acts of violence committed by their members, with the goal of inciting and encouraging further violence. Each clique held clique meetings where business specific to that clique was discussed. Any perceived indiscretions by members or violations of MS-13 rules were talked about at clique meetings and punishments or “violations” were issued. Violations often took the form of beatings by fellow MS-13 members, often referred to as “court.” More serious violations resulted in the issuance of a “greenlight,” which was an order and/or approval to kill.

17. MS-13 leaders from various cliques also held regional meetings to discuss issues between cliques and discuss criminal ventures among the cliques. Clique leaders from across the United States, from other countries, and within regions of the United States would meet or communicate by telephone conference to discuss gang rules and gang business, to resolve problems or issues among cliques and gang members of different cliques, and to unite gang members from across the country.

18. MS-13 received money and income from sources including member dues and the extortion or “taxing” of brothels and other illegitimate businesses, as well as narcotics trafficking and the commission of robberies. Such funds were used for gang purposes, including obtaining weapons and providing support for MS-13 gang members who were imprisoned in the United States, both inside and outside of Maryland, and in El Salvador.

19. MS-13 members communicated about gang activities with other MS-13 members in Maryland and elsewhere using mobile telephones, telephone text messages, social media such as Facebook, e-mail accounts, and other modes of communication. Additionally, MS-13 members used international money wire transfers to conduct and promote gang activities.

The Racketeering Enterprise

20. MS-13, including its leadership, membership, and associates, constituted an enterprise as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4), that is, a group of individuals associated in fact that engaged in, and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce (“the Enterprise”). The Enterprise constituted an ongoing organization whose members functioned as a continuing unit for a common purpose of achieving the objectives of the Enterprise.

Purposes of the Enterprise

21. The purposes of the MS-13 Enterprise included:

- a. Preserving and protecting the power, territory, reputation, and profits of the enterprise through the use of intimidation, threats of violence, and violence, including assaults and murder;
- b. Promoting and enhancing the enterprise and its leaders’, members’, and associates’ activities, including, but not limited to, murder, extortion, drug trafficking, and other criminal activities;

c. Keeping victims, potential victims, and community members in fear of the enterprise through violence and threats of violence;

d. Providing financial support and information to gang leaders, members, and associates, including individuals incarcerated in the United States and in El Salvador;

e. Providing assistance to gang leaders, members, and associates who committed crimes on behalf of the enterprise; and

f. Hindering, obstructing, and preventing law enforcement officers from identifying participants in the enterprise's criminal activity; from apprehending the perpetrators of those crimes; and from successfully prosecuting and punishing the offenders.

Means and Methods of the Enterprise

22. Among the means and methods by which the members and associates of MS-13 conducted and participated in the conduct of the affairs of the Enterprise were the following:

a. The members and associates of MS-13 used intimidation, threats of violence, and violence, including assaults and murder, to preserve, expand, and protect MS-13's territory and activities, to promote and enhance its prestige, reputation, and position in the community, and to discipline gang members who had been disloyal or had violated gang rules.

b. The members and associates of MS-13 attended regular gang meetings and communicated with other MS-13 members to discuss, among other things: the structure and organization of the gang; past criminal acts committed against rival gang members and others; identifying for the purpose of assaulting or murdering rival gang members and others; efforts to increase gang income, through means such as drug trafficking and extortion; MS-13 leaders, members, and associates who had been arrested or incarcerated; disciplining MS-13 leaders, members, and associates who had violated gang rules; police interactions with MS-13 leaders, members, and associates; the identities of individuals suspected of cooperating with law

enforcement, and proposed actions to be taken against them; and plans and agreements regarding the commission of future crimes, as well as ways to conceal these crimes.

c. The members and associates of MS-13 also communicated with other MS-13 members in Maryland and elsewhere, and represented their gang allegiance, through social media such as Facebook, including by posting photographs of themselves with other gang members, showing gang hand signs, wearing colors or clothing associated with MS-13, and posing with weapons or gang-related graffiti, and by sending and/or posting messages referencing their affiliation with MS-13.

d. The members and associates of MS-13 financed the enterprise through a variety of activities, including the extortion of money – sometimes referred to as “rent” – from legitimate and illegitimate businesses operating on the gang’s turf, as well as through the commission of robberies.

e. The members and associates of MS-13 distributed and agreed to distribute controlled substances on behalf of the gang.

f. The funds raised by the gang were used for gang purposes, including obtaining weapons and providing support for MS-13 gang members, including those imprisoned in the United States, inside and outside of Maryland, and in El Salvador.

g. The members and associates of MS-13 hindered and obstructed the efforts of law enforcement to identify, apprehend, and successfully prosecute and punish gang members.

h. The members and associates of MS-13 would investigate rival gang members or other persons targeted for violence; would obtain information about such targets,

including locations frequented by them; and would use such information in their plans to attack such targets.

i. The members and associates of MS-13 would and did agree that acts involving murder, including conspiracy and attempts to commit murder, and other acts of violence, would be committed by members and associates of MS-13 against rival gang members and persons deemed as threats to MS-13 and for the purpose of imposing discipline within the gang, and on other occasions as deemed necessary.

The Racketeering Conspiracy

23. Beginning on a date unknown, but at least prior to in or about 2020, and continuing through at least in or about the date of this indictment, in the District of Maryland and elsewhere,

**OSCAR EFFRAIN ZAVALA URREA,
aka “Raro,” “Desobediante,”
and
JOSE LUIS LAINEZ-MARTINEZ,
aka “Grifo,”**

the defendants herein, and others known and unknown, being persons employed by and associated with MS-13, an enterprise engaged in, and the activities of which affected, interstate and foreign commerce, did knowingly conspire to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), that is to conduct and participate directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the MS-13 Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, as defined in 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1) and (5), which pattern of racketeering activity consisted of:

(a) Multiple acts involving:

- (1) murder in violation of Maryland Code, Criminal Law §§ 2-201, 2-204, 2-205, and 2-206, 1-201, 1-202, and the Common Law of Maryland; and
- (2) extortion, in violation of Maryland Code, Criminal Law §§ 3-701 and 3-705, 1-201, 1-202, and the Common Law of Maryland;

- (b) Multiple offenses involving drug trafficking in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 846; and
- (c) Multiple acts indictable under:
 - (1) 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (relating to interference with commerce by robbery or extortion); and
 - (2) 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (relating to tampering with a witness, victim, or informant).

24. It was further part of the conspiracy that each defendant agreed that a conspirator would commit at least two acts of racketeering activity in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise.

Overt Acts

25. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to effect the illegal object thereof, the defendants and their co-conspirators performed, participated in, and did the following acts, among others, in the District of Maryland and elsewhere:

- a. In or about May 2020, members and associates of MS-13 conspired to murder Victim 20.
- a. In or about May 2020, members and associates of MS-13 conducted surveillance of Victim 20 in order to identify his pattern of activity so that the gang could determine when he could be murdered.
- b. In or about May 2020, members and associates of MS-13 met several times to plan for the murder of Victim 20.
- c. In or about May 2020, members and associates of MS-13 obtained firearms to be used in the murder of Victim 20.

d. On or about May 25, 2020, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ** and other members and associates of MS-13 met to discuss the final plans for the murder of Victim 20 the next day.

e. On or about May 26, 2020, members and associates of MS-13 acted as “lookouts” prior to the murder of Victim 20.

f. On or about May 26, 2020, members and associates of MS-13 murdered Victim 20 in Silver Spring, Maryland by shooting him eight times with firearms.

g. On or about May 26, 2020, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ**, and other members and associates of MS-13 sought to dispose of evidence connecting them to the murder of Victim 20.

h. In or about 2020, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ**, and other members and associates of MS-13 conspired to distribute marijuana to raise funds for MS-13 to purchase marijuana and weapons for the gang, and to send to MS-13 members and associates in Maryland, in other states, and in El Salvador.

i. In or about 2020, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ**, and other members and associates of MS-13 extorted money from others using threats of death or bodily injury in order to raise funds for MS-13 to purchase marijuana and weapons for the gang, and to send to MS-13 members and associates in Maryland, in other states, and in El Salvador.

Special Sentencing Factors Regarding Count One

26. In or about May 2020, in the District of Maryland, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ** did unlawfully conspire and agree with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to feloniously, willfully, and with deliberately premeditated malice, kill and murder

Victim 20, in violation of Maryland Code, Criminal Law § 2-201, and the Common Law of Maryland, and punishable pursuant to Maryland Code, Criminal Law § 1-202.

27. On or about May 26, 2020, in the District of Maryland, **ZAVALA URREA** and **LAINEZ-MARTINEZ** feloniously, willfully, and with deliberately premeditated malice, killed and murdered and aided and abetted the killing and murder of Victim 20, in violation of Maryland Code, Criminal Law § 2-201 and the Common Law of Maryland, and punishable pursuant to Maryland Code, Criminal Law § 2-201.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962(d).

COUNT TWO

The Grand Jury for the District of Maryland further charges that:

On or about May 26, 2020, in the District of Maryland, the defendants,

**OSCAR EFFRAIN ZAVALA URREA,
aka Raro, Desobidiente,
and
JOSE LUIS LAINEZ-MARTINEZ,
aka Grifo,**

being aliens illegally and unlawfully in the United States, and knowing that they were aliens illegally and unlawfully in the United States, did knowingly possess firearms and ammunition, to wit, (1) a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum revolver with an altered serial number, loaded with six rounds of PPU .357 SPL ammo, and (2) a Lorcin L380 .380 caliber semi-automatic handgun, bearing serial number 231367, with a magazine loaded with 4 rounds of Federal .380 auto and one round of Winchester .380 auto ammo, in and affecting commerce.

18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5)(A)

FORFEITURE ALLEGATION

The Grand Jury for the District of Maryland further charges that:

1. Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2, notice is hereby given to the defendants that the United States will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 924, and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), in the event of the defendants' convictions.

Firearms and Ammunition Forfeiture

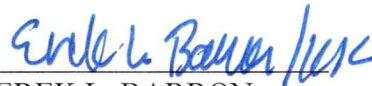
2. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(d), upon conviction of the offense alleged in Count Two, the defendant(s) shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), any firearms and ammunition involved in the offense.

Property Subject to Forfeiture

3. The property to be forfeited includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- a. a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum revolver with an altered serial number;
 - b. approximately six rounds of PPU .357 SPL ammunition;
 - c. a Lorcin L380 .380 caliber semi-automatic handgun, bearing serial number 231367;
 - d. a magazine loaded with approximately 4 rounds of Federal .380 auto ammunition; and
 - e. approximately one round of Winchester .380 auto ammunition.

28 U.S.C. § 2461(c)

18 U.S.C. § 924(d)


EREK L. BARRON
United States Attorney

SIGNATURE REDACTED

Foreperson

3/28/23
Date: